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ABSTRACT

This revised guide is intended for use by both beginning and experienced church and synagogue librarians. Based on the latest edition of the Dewey Decimal System, the classification system that is recommended focuses on those subjects which would most likely be found in a congregational library. It is suggested that synagogue librarians may find it useful to use this classification system as a supplement to one of the Jewish classifications already published (as listed in this guide's 10-item bibliography). The major classification headings are: (1) General Works; (2) Philosophy, Ethics, Psychology; (3) Religion--General Works; (4) Religion--Natural Theology; (5) Religion--the Bible; (6) Religion--Doctrinal; (7) Religion--Devotional; (8) Religion--Pastoral, Parochial; (9) Religion--Church--Institutions and Work; (10) Religion--Church History; (11) Religion--Denominations and Sects; (12) Religion--Non-Christian; (13) Religion--Judaism; (14) Social Science; (15) Language; (16) Pure Science; (17) Useful Arts, Technology, Applied Science; (18) Fine Arts, Recreation; (19) Literature; and (20) Geography, History, Biography. The guide provides step-by-step instructions for classifying a collection of books as well as a brief introduction to the purposes of classification. (10 references) (SD)

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CSLA Guide No. 7

CLASSIFYING CHURCH OR SYNAGOGUE LIBRARY MATERIALS

Dorothy B. Kersten

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CLASSIFYING CHURCH OR SYNAGOGUE LIBRARY MATERIALS

Dorothy B. Kersten

CSLA Guide No. 7

CHURCH AND SYNAGOGUE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 19357, Portland, OR 97219

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INTRODUCTION

No matter the size of your library, books should be arranged in such a way on the shelf that materials on the same subject are found together. This is what we mean by classification.

Although reader interest groups or other homemade arrangements are sometimes used, most librarians prefer to follow one of the major existing classification schemes. The classification suggested in this guide is based on the Dewey Decimal System, the system most used in public and school libraries.

As you examine the classification, you will note that it is divided into ten main classes as follows:

000 General Works (Dictionaries, etc.)
100 Philosophy and Psychology (Man thinks about himself)
200 Religion (Man thinks about God)
300 Social Science (Man thinks about others)
400 Language (Man learns to communicate)
500 Pure Science (Man learns about nature)
600 Applied Science (Man uses what he has learned about nature)
700 Fine Arts and Recreation (Man enjoys his leisure)
800 Literature (Man becomes a storyteller)
900 History, Geography and Biography (Man leaves a record for the future)

Each class is further divided into ten divisions as the example of the 200's shows here:

200 Religion - General Works
210 Religion - Natural Theology
220 Religion - Bible
230 Religion - Theology
240 Religion - Devotional
250 Religion - Pastoral, Parochial
260 Religion - Church - Institutions and Work
270 Religion - Church History
280 Religion - Denominations and Sects
290 Religion - Non-Christian Religions

Each of these divisions may be further divided as our example shows:

220 Religion - Bible
221 Religion - Bible. Old Testament
222 Religion - Bible. Old Testament Historical Books
225 Religion - Bible. New Testament

Each number may be further divided in other ways:

220 Religion - Bible
220.3 Religion - Bible - Dictionaries
220.9 Religion - Bible - History of Biblical Events.

In this example, the number 220 stands for the Bible; the number 3 stands for dictionaries; and the number 9 stands for history. You will find these numbers used in a similar fashion with other subjects in the Dewey Classification. You will discover other ways the numbers are divided as you study the classification.

Dewey is called a decimal classification scheme because a decimal point separates the three-digit main numbers from further detailed subdivisions of the subject. Thus he provided for the needs of large collections as well as small.

The classification suggested in this guide is limited to those subjects which would most likely be found in a church library. Synagogue librarians may wish to use this classification as a supplement to one of the Jewish classifications already published. (See the Bibliography for the names of several such classifications.) Synagogue librarians might also find it useful to use the classifications 230-289 for Jewish subjects and use 296 for Christianity.

Other small libraries will find the classification useful by referring to the Abridged Edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index* for those subjects not covered.

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HOW TO CLASSIFY

Before you can classify a book, you must know exactly what the book is about. It is important, therefore, that you examine the book very carefully before selecting a classification number.

There are a number of ways to find the subject of a book:

1. The title. Titles are sometimes misleading, so check further before making a decision.
2. The blurb. The blurb written on the dust jacket usually gives a description of the book, but remember that it is written mainly to create interest in the book.
3. The introduction and/or preface. These give the author's point of view.
4. The table of contents, or chapter headings.
5. The bibliography, or list of sources if available.
6. Reviews and annotations. When a book is first ordered (or first considered for order) make a note of any information that might be helpful later in classifying the book. Make this note on the order card. When the book has been received, the order card is placed in the book, where it should be kept until the book is completely processed.
7. Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data. This is a note showing how the Library of Congress classified the book and what subject headings were used. It is a useful aid, but be sure to check your classification before using. It is found on the back of the title page in many recently published books.
8. Reading parts of the text. You may find this necessary.
9. Help from a specialist. If the subject is unfamiliar to you or the text is scholarly, it might be wise to consult your minister, priest or rabbi. Check with another librarian to help you.

After you have determined the subject of the book, you must decide what classification number to use. The subject heading list in CSLA Guide No. 8, Subject Headings for Church or Synagogue Libraries, will be helpful at this point. While this list is primarily a list of subject headings to use in cataloging, it is also useful as an index to the classification system suggested in this guide. However, do not automatically use a suggested number without first checking the Classification itself. Consider how a particular number fits into the classification scheme. Make your final decision from the Classification.

One of the fundamental principles of the Dewey System is that there is no *one* place for a subject. For example, the Dewey System uses 392 for books on marriage customs. It classifies books concerning marriage as a sacrament in 265 (Christian) and 296.4 (Jewish). If a book deals with the ethical aspects of marriage (family relationships), 173 is used. In another example, the Dewey System classifies books on the psychology of alcohol abuse in 157, books on temperence in 178, and books on alcoholism as a medical problem in 613.8.

In the classification system suggested in this guide, only one number is usually given for a subject. There are a few instances where more than one number is given to denote different points of view, but it is suggested that in a small library it is often best to combine all books on a subject in one number. You must decide where the books would be most useful in *your* library.

Sometimes two subjects are included in a book. In this case, use the number which applies to the subject about which the most information is given. If the subjects are of equal importance, use the number where the book would be of the most use.

If more than two subjects are included in a book, use a more general number that will include all, or most of, these subjects. For example, if the book you are classifying has material on Buddhism, Hinduism and Islam, you would classify the book in 290, the number for comprehensive works on non-christian religions. If the book is on Buddhism alone, you would classify it in 294.3 the number suggested for Buddhism. The general rule is that you always use the most specific number available.

However, if your library is very small, you may wish to simplify the classification and classify all books on non-christian religions in 290 and not use any of the subdivisions.

In similar fashion, you may decide to classify

all books on recreation in 790, the number for comprehensive works on recreation. Or you may decide to use 792 for religious drama and keep all other forms of recreation in 790. It is your decision. However, libraries do get larger, and you may wish you had used the more specific numbers.

When you have decided what classification number to use for a subject, you must keep a record of your decision, so that all books on the subject will be classified in the same manner. The simplest way is to place a check mark by the number used in the classification. A better way is to keep a list (on 3x5 cards) of your decisions arranged alphabetically by subject. This is called a subject authority file and is explained in greater detail in the CSLA Guide No. 8, Subject Headings for Church or Synagogue Libraries.

When you combine the classification number you have selected with the initial of the author's (or editor's) last name you have what is called a Call Number. (e.g. $\frac{230}{A}$ $\frac{230}{G}$ $\frac{232}{C}$ etc.) This call number is written (in pencil) on the back of the title page. It will be used on the shelf list and on all catalog cards, on the book card and book pocket, and on the spine of the book. If you prefer, you may use the first two (or even the first three) letters of an author's name in the call number (e.g. $\frac{230}{Ber}$).

When the book has been completely processed and placed with others on the shelf, all books on the same subject will be together.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Stories for children are classified as follows:

Picture books	E or JE or jE
Fiction for older children	J FIC or JF or J
Individual biography	J 921 or JB or jb
Story collections	J SC or jSC

Other titles are classified by subject as in the adult collection. All classification numbers are preceded by a J or a j.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Some libraries do not circulate all of their books but keep certain books like dictionaries and encyclopedias for reference use only. These books should be kept together in a separate section of the library and an R or REF placed above the classification number.

COLLEGE CATALOGS

College catalogs are not classified, although a record should be kept of those in your collection. They are best kept in a special section of the library. College guides, similar to *Lovejoy's College Guide,* and books on careers might be kept with the catalogs.

THE CLASSIFICATION SCHEDULES

GENERAL WORKS

010	Bibliographies
027	Libraries
028	Reading and reading aids (including lists of recommended books)
030	General encyclopedias
050	Almanacs, directories, questions and answers, prizes and awards
060	Rules of order (parliamentary practice)
070	The press
080	Quotations
090	Rare books

PHILOSOPHY, ETHICS, PSYCHOLOGY

100	Philosophy
110	Metaphysics (Philosophy of life)
121	Belief and doubt
128	Man (his soul, mind, nature, life and death)
133	Occultism
133.4	Magic, exorcism, Satanism, witchcraft, apparitions
133.5	Astrology
133.8	Extrasensory perception (ESP)
133.9	Spiritualism
135	Dreams
150	Psychology – Mental Health (including self-help books)
150.1	Psychiatry - Mental illness
152.4	Emotions and feelings
155.2	Personality

155.4 Children and infants (including the adopted child) See also: 173
155.45 Exceptional children (gifted, handicapped, etc.) See also: 371.9
155.5 Youth
155.6 Adults and aged (including status of women)
155.65 Ill and handicapped adults (including visiting the sick)
155.67 Aged (including retirement)
155.9 Psychology of death and dying
157 Psychology of addictions
158 Applied psychology (interpersonal relations, leadership, etc.)
170 Ethics
172 Ethics of political relationships
173 Family relationships (marriage, divorce, parent and child, parent and youth, etc.)
174 Professional and occupational ethics
175 Ethics of recreation
176 Sexual ethics and sex education (including pornography)
177 Ethics of social relations (including friendship, discrimination, etc.)
178 Temperance and intemperance
179.2 Cruelty (including child abuse)
179.5 Profanity, blasphemy, sacrilege
179.7 Respect and disrespect for life

RELIGION – GENERAL WORKS

200 Religion
200.9 Historical and geographical treatment of religion and religious thought
201 Christianity
203 Christianity - Encyclopedias and dictionaries
207 Christianity-Study and teaching (including seminaries)
209 Historical and geographical treatment of Christianity and Christian thought See: 270 for history of organized Christian church

RELIGION – NATURAL THEOLOGY

210 Natural religion
211 Concepts of God (including agnosticism, secularism and atheism)
213 Creation
214 Suffering
215 Religion and science
218 Man (nature and place in universe)

RELIGION – THE BIBLE

220 Bible – Comprehensive works
220.1 Origin and composition of the Bible as a book
220.2 Concordances
220.3 Encyclopedias and dictionaries
220.5 Modern texts (including separate Testaments and individual books or groups of books) If preferred, class Old Testament texts in 221.5; New Testament texts in 225.5.
220.6 Interpretation and criticism
220.7 Commentaries See also: 221 for commentaries on the Old Testament; 225 for commentaries on the New Testament.
220.8 Non-religious subjects in the Bible (including birds in the Bible, etc.)
220.9 Biblical history and geography including the following:
History of biblical events See also: 221 and 225
Geography and description of Bible lands
Biblical archeology
Life in Bible times See Also: Bible - Dictionaries 220.3
220.92 Biography (collective)
220.95 Bible stories retold
221 Old Testament
221.4 Dead Sea Scrolls and other original texts and early versions
222 Historical books
223 Poetic books
224 Prophetic books
225 New Testament
226 Gospels and Acts
226.8 Parables
226.9 Sermon on the Mount, Beatitudes, Lord's Prayer
227 Epistles
228 Revelation (Apocalypse)
229 Apocrypha

RELIGION – DOCTRINAL

230 Theology
231 God
232 Jesus Christ
232.9 Jesus Christ and His family
232.91 Mary, Blessed Virgin (Mary, Mother of Jesus)

233 Man (theology)
234 Salvation
235 Spiritual beings
236 Eschatology
238 Creeds, confessions of faith, catechisms
239 Apologetics

RELIGION – DEVOTIONAL

241 Moral theology
241.5 Codes of conduct (Ten Commandments, Golden Rule, Precepts of church)
242 Devotional literature (texts of meditations, contemplations, and prayers for individuals and families)
242.3 Devotional literature for Lent, Easter, Christmas and other religious occasions
242.4 Devotional literature for times of bereavement, illness or trouble
242.7 Specific prayers and groups of prayers (Lord's prayer, Rosary, etc.)
242.8 Collections of prayers
243 Evangelistic literature
246 Art in Christianity (religious significance of symbols, architecture, musical and dramatic arts) For religious art, see: 704.
247 Church furnishings
248 Personal religion (Christian life)
248.2 Religious experience
248.3 Prayer and meditation. For texts of prayers and meditations, see 242.
248.5 Witness bearing
248.6 Stewardship
248.8 Personal Christianity for religious groups
249 Family worship - Children's religious training

RELIGION – PASTORAL, PAROCHIAL

250 Local Christian church and Christian religious orders
252 Sermons. For sermons on a specific subject, see the subject.
For children's sermons, see also: 268.6.
253 Clergy (including pastoral duties of laymen)
253.5 Pastoral counseling
254 Parish administration (including membership, programs, buildings, public relations, etc.)
254.8 Church finance
255 Religious congregations and orders (Monasticism)
259 Parochial activities by parish and religious orders (including recreation, work with children, etc.) For parochial welfare work, see: 361.7.

RELIGION – CHURCH – INSTITUTIONS AND WORK

260 The Christian church (comprehensive works)
261 Social theology (Christianity's attitude toward and influence on secular matters and other religions, including agnosticism and atheism)
261.2 Christianity and other religions
261.7 Christianity and civil government
261.8 Christianity and socioeconomic problems
262 Church government, organization, nature (ecclesiology)
262.1 Governing leaders (including laity)
262.5 Councils and synods
262.9 Church law
263 Days and times of religious observance
264 Public worship
264.7 Public devotions (prayer meetings)
264.9 Sacramentals
265 Sacraments
266 Missions. For mission schools, see: 377.
267 Associations for religious work (Salvation Army, YMCA, YWCA, etc.)
268 Religious education (catechetics) in Church school, youth groups, vacation schools, etc.
268.4 Teaching departments or divisions (including worship programs, music, records, leadership training, etc.) For books limited to a specific group, see: 268.41 – 268.45.
268.41 Religious education of children
268.42 Religious education of youth. For worship programs, see also: 264.
268.43 Religious education of adults and aged
268.45 Religious education of the homebound and the exceptional person (handicapped, etc.)
268.5 Multi-media in religious education
268.6 Storytelling in religious education (including storytelling by dramatic movement)

268.7 Creative activities in religious education (including art work, plays, etc.) See also: 745.5 and 790.
268.8 Music in religious education
269 Organized spiritual renewal (retreats, revivals, charismatic movement, etc.)

RELIGION – CHURCH HISTORY

270 Church history. For church history of specific denominations and sects, see: 280
270.1 Apostolic period to 325 AD
270.2 Period of ecumenical councils
270.3 Struggle between papacy and empire
270.4 Period of papal supremacy (including Crusades)
270.5 Late Middle Ages to Renaissance
270.6 Reformation and Counter-Reformation
270.7 Peace of Westphalia to French Revolution
270.8 Modern church
272 Persecutions
273 Doctrinal controversy (heresies)
277 The Christian church in North America

RELIGION – DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

280 Christian denominations and sects (including Protestantism)
281 Primitive and Oriental churches
281.9 Eastern Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.)
282 Roman Catholic Church
283 Anglican churches (including Episcopal Church)
284 Lutheran churches
285 Presbyterian churches, United Church of Christ
286 Baptist churches, Christian churches (Disciples of Christ), Adventist churches
287 Methodist churches (including United Methodist Church and United Church of Canada)
288 Unitarianism - Unitarian Universalist Church
289.1 Universalist church
289.3 Latter Day Saints (Mormons)
289.5 Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science)
289.6 Society of Friends (Quakers)
289.7 Mennonites
289.9 Other denominations and sects including: Jesus People, Pentecostal Assemblies, Shakers, Jehovah's Witnesses, Moral Rearmament, etc.

RELIGION – NON-CHRISTIAN

290 Non-christian religions and mythology (comprehensive works)
290.3 Religions-Dictionaries and encyclopedias
291 Comparative religion and religious mythology
291.2 Objects of worship (nature, gods and goddesses, ancestors, saints, evil spirits, etc.)
291.3 Sacred places (holy buildings, temples, shrines, pagodas, grottoes)
291.4 Rites and ceremonies (liturgy, fasts and feasts, pilgrimages, etc.)
291.6 Leaders and their work (priests, pastors, messiahs, founders of religions, prophets, etc.)
291.7 Activities inspired by religion (including religious wars)
291.8 Sources (sacred books, traditions, laws)
291.9 Sects and reform movements.
292 Classical (Greek and Roman) religion and mythology
293 Teutonic and Norse religion and mythology
294 Religions of Indic origin
294.3 Buddhism
294.4 Jainism
294.5 Hinduism (Brahmanism)
294.6 Sikhism
295 Zoroastrianism
296 Judaism (See detailed separate section following 299)
297 Islam and religions derived from it
297.8 Islamic sects (including Black Muslims and the Bahai Faith)
299.5 Other religions of East and Southeast Asia origin (including Confucianism, Taoism and Shintoism)
299.6 Religions of African and Negro origin
299.7 Religions of American Indian origin

JUDAISM

296	Judaism
296.1	Sources See: 221 for Old Testament
296.12	Talmudic literature
296.14	Midrash
296.3	Doctrinal, moral and social theology
296.31	Spiritual world
296.32	Man and his soul
296.33	Eschatology
296.38	Moral and social theology
296.4	Liturgy, rites and traditions
296.41	Sabbath
296.42	Sermons
296.43	Festivals, holy days, fasts
296.44	Rites and customs for specific occasions
296.6	The synagogue
296.61	Leaders
296.67	Associations
296.68	Religious education
296.7	Personal and family religion
296.71	Religious experience
296.72	Daily devotions and worship (including devotional literature)
296.73	Dietary law
296.8	Sects and movements
296.81	Ancient
296.82	Medieval
296.83	Modern (Orthodox Judaism and modern Hasidism)
296.84	Reform movements (Conservative Judaism and Reform Judaism)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

300	Social science
301	Sociology
301.1	Social psychology (group behavior)
301.15	Public opinion, propaganda, censorship, dissent
301.16	Mass communication
301.18	Behavior groups (mobs, pressure groups, etc., including violence)
301.2	Anthropology (comprehensive works, cultural and social anthropology) For physical anthropology, see: 573
301.24	Social change
301.31	Environment and ecology
301.32	Population (including migration)
301.35	Rural communities
301.36	Urban communities
301.4	Minority groups in the United States (ethnic and racial). Include here prejudice, discrimination, segregation, race relations.
301.41	Blacks
301.42	Asians
301.43	Hispanics
301.44	Native Americans (American Indians, Eskimos)
301.45	Jews
301.46	Other minority groups
301.5	Social classes determined by economic status, family ties, legal status, etc., including the poor and also including alienated and excluded classes (hippies, etc.)
301.6	Institutions
309	Social conditions
309.2	Planning and assistance for change in social conditions
310	Statistics
320	Political science
320.5	Political theories and ideologies
321	Forms of states
322	Relation of state to organized groups (including church and state)
323.4	Civil rights
323.6	Citizenship
324	Electoral processes
327	International relations
329	Political parties
330	Economics
331	Labor economics (including industrial relations)
331.1	Unemployment
331.2	Pensions
331.5	Special categories of workers (children, women, migrants, the handicapped, etc.)
331.7	Occupations
331.8	Labor unions
332	Financial economics (including personal finance)
332.4	Inflation
333	Natural resources
334	Cooperatives (including credit unions)
336.2	Taxation
338.9	Foreign aid
340	Law
341	International law
341.2	International organizations (United Nations, etc.)
341.7	International cooperation
342	Public law

342.2	Constitutions and other instruments of government
345	Criminal law
346	Private law (domestic relations, commercial law, etc.)
347	Courts
352	Local units of government
353	United States - Federal and state government
355	Military art and science - War
355.1	Military service
360	Social problems and social services (comprehensive works). For a specific social problem, see the subject.
361	Social welfare work
361.5	Disaster work (including aid to political refugees)
361.6	Public welfare work
361.7	Private welfare work (including welfare work of religious groups)
362	Specific social problems (causes, prevention, relief, social effects)
362.1	Illness and disability
362.5	Poverty
362.6	Problems of the aged
362.7	Problems of children and adolescents
362.8	Problems of other groups (including illegitimacy)
363	Public services
363.2	Police
363.3	Maintenance of public safety (civil defense, fire prevention, etc.)
363.5	Public works (including public housing)
364	Criminology
364.3	Juvenile delinquency
364.6	Correction of crime and delinquency
366	Associations (including social clubs, service clubs, study clubs, etc.)
366.1	Youth associations
368	Insurance
368.4	Social security
370	Education
370.1	Education and society (including busing for school integration)
371	Schools
371.1	School and the home (parent-teacher relationships)
371.3	Methods of instruction (including multimedia)
371.4	Vocational guidance
371.8	Students
371.9	Special education
372	Nursery schools, kindergarten and elementary schools
373	Secondary education
374	Adult education
375	Curriculum (including sex education in the schools)
377	Schools and religion (including church-supported schools)
378	College and universities
378.3	Student finances (scholarships, etc.)
379	Education and the state
389	Metric system
390	Social customs
391	Fashion and personal grooming
392	Customs of life cycle (birthdays, courtship, weddings, etc.)
393	Death customs
394	Special occasions (holidays, festivals, fast days)
395	Etiquette
398	Folklore, fairy tales, legends

LANGUAGE

400	Language
412	Semantics
419	Verbal language other than spoken and written and non-verbal language (sign language, hieroglyphics, picture language, etc.)
423	English language dictionaries
437	Yiddish language dictionaries
492	Hebrew language dictionaries

PURE SCIENCE

500	Pure science - Nature
520	Astronomy
523	Universe (Cosmology)
525	Seasons
529	Calendars
550	The earth
572	Ethnology (Human races)
573	Physical anthropology (including genetics of man) See: 301.2 for cultural and social anthropology
577	Life (origin and nature)

USEFUL ARTS, TECHNOLOGY APPLIED SCIENCE

600	Technology

610 Medicine
610.6 Medical personnel (including doctors, nurses, volunteers, etc.)
612 Human physiology and anatomy
613 Personal hygiene (including environment and health)
613.8 Addictions and health
613.9 Birth control and eugenics - Family planning
614 Public health
614.3 Adulteration and contamination control
614.8 Accidents and their prevention (including First Aid)
615.8 Folk medicine and faith healing
615.9 Poisons and poisoning
616 Diseases
616.8 Mental and emotional disorders (including psychiatry)
617 Surgery and related topics
620 Engineering (including space technology and nuclear power)
630 Agriculture
635 Gardens and gardening (including flowers, vegetables, herbs, etc.)
635.9 Trees and ornamental plants
636 Livestock and other domestic animals, poultry and ornamental birds (including pets)
638 Insects (including insect culture)
639 Wildlife (including wildlife conservation)
640 Home economics (including household budgets)
640.7 Consumer education
641.1 Nutrition
641.5 Cookery (including cookery for the handicapped and cookery for religious situations)
642 Food and meal service (including table decoration)
643 The home (selection, equipment and furnishings, care of, remodeling by owner, etc.)
646 Sewing
649 Home nursing
650 Business (including office management)
659 Public relations
690 Building construction and maintenance

FINE ARTS, RECREATION

700 Art (comprehensive works)
703 Dictionaries and encyclopedias of art
704 Religious art and religious symbolism. For significance of art in religious worship, see: 246 and 296.4
708 Galleries, museums, private collections
709 History of art
712 Landscape design
720 Architecture
726 Buildings for religious purposes
728 Residential buildings
730 Sculpture
737 Coins
738 Ceramic arts
741.5 Cartoons and comics
741.6 Posters and church banners (including lettering)
745 Arts and crafts (including folk art)
745.5 Handicraft and creative activities
745.9 Flower arrangement
746 Textile arts and handicrafts
747 Interior decoration
748 Glass (including stained glass windows)
750 Painting and paintings
770 Photography
780 Music
782 Dramatic music and production of musical drama
783 Sacred music
783.5 Chants
783.8 Choirs
783.9 Hymns
784 Songs (including Christmas carols)
784.6 Children's songs
789 Bells, carillons, chimes, etc.
790 Recreation and the performing arts (comprehensive books) Including the effective use of leisure. See: 780 for music. See: 745.5 and 746 for handicrafts and creative activities.
790.1 Recreation for individuals and for specific groups of people (including hobbies, children's play, recreation for the handicapped, etc.)
791.1 Circuses, minstrel shows and skits
791.4 Motion pictures, radio and television
791.5 Miniature theater (including puppet shows)
791.6 Pageants, parades
792 Theater and play production (including costume) See: 812 for texts of plays
792.1 Religious drama
793 Indoor games and amusements
796 Outdoor sports and games
796.5 Outdoor life (including camping, hiking, etc.)

LITERATURE

800	Literature	See 242 and 296.72 for devotional literature. See 398 for folk literature.
808	Public speaking and storytelling	
809	Bible as literature. Religious literature.	
811	Poetry	
812	Drama	
813	Parables	See: 226.9 for parables of Jesus Christ
814	Essays	
815	Speeches and addresses	
817	Humor and satire	
818	Miscellaneous writings (anecdotes, quotations, etc.)	
839	Yiddish literature	
892	Jewish literature	
F or FIC	Fiction is classified F or FIC and arranged by author in a separate section of the library.	
SC	Short story collections are either included in F (or FIC) or are classified SC and arranged by author or editor in a separate section of the library.	

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY

900	History (comprehensive works)
901	Civilization (comprehensive works)
904	Collected accounts of specific events (war and battles, earthquakes, floods, nuclear accidents, etc.)
909	History of specific racial, ethnic, national groups not limited by locality (e.g. world history of the Jews)
910	Geography and travel (comprehensive works, including exploration and discovery)
917	Geography and travel in the United States
920	Collective biography
921 (or B)	Individual biography (including autobiographies, diaries, reminiscenses). Individual biographies are arranged alphabetically by the name of the biographee.
922	Religious workers and leaders (including saints)
929	Genealogy and insignia (including flags)
930	History and geography of the ancient world to about 500 A.D. (including archeology)
932	Ancient Egypt
933	Ancient Palestine
935	Ancient Mesopotamia (including Babylonian Empire)
937	Ancient Italian Peninsula and adjacent territory
938	Ancient Greece
940	Europe
940.5	World War II 1939-1945
942	Great Britain and Ireland
943	Central Europe (including Germany)
944	France
945	Italy (including Rome and the Vatican)
946	Spain and Portugal
947	Eastern Europe (including the Soviet Union)
948	Northern Europe (including Scandinavia)
949	Other parts of Europe (including Greece and Netherlands)
950	Asia and the Far East
951	China (People's Republic of) and adjacent areas (including Taiwan)
952	Japan and adjacent areas
953	Arabian Peninsula (including Arab States)
954	South Asia (including India, Pakistan and Bangladesh)
956	Middle East (including Israel and Palestine)
959	Southeast Asia (including Vietnam and the Vietnam War)
960	Africa
962	Egypt
968	South Africa (including apartheid)
970	North America
971	Canada
972	Mexico, Central America, West Indies (including Cuba)
973	United States See Also: Alaska, 979 and Hawaii, 996. For geography and travel in the United States, see also: 917.
974	Appalachia
979	Alaska
980	South America
986	Panama
996	Hawaii
998	Arctic Islands and Antarctica

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